

THE MORNING STAR
VOL. 27 - NO. 8436
PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1887
PRICE FIVE CENTS

333-1518 REEFING
No. 31 Washington St., Labbe's Block,
333-1518 REEFING
NORTH PACIFIC MFG. CO.
Offer for the Spring Trade
a Full Line of FINE
Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes
And Vehicles of Every Description.
W. JACKSON & CO., Prop'rs.
WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.
Boilermakers and Gen'l Machinists.
Prompt Attention to Repair
Largest Stock of Patterns
CORNER NORTH FRONT AND 25TH STS.

Is Superior to Other Makes:
Eight Reasons Why the
"Pet" Cigarettes!
ARE THE BEST.
"Pet" Cigarettes!
ARE THE BEST.
"Pet" Cigarettes!
ARE THE BEST.

THE DEADLY FEUD.
One Man Killed and Another
Wounded at Ilwaco.
TIME DEEPENS THE MYSTERY
One Report Says it was a Terrible Mistake
and that the Men who Fell were Shot in
the Darkness by Friends

OTHER COAST NEWS.
The Northern Coast Strawn with
Wrecked Vessels.
THE FATE OF THE ST STEPHEN
Latest Advice from Alaska-The Newspaper War in
San Francisco-A Troop of Soldiers
-News from the North
ALASKAN NEWS
The Mining Industry-Court Proceedings-
Indian Claims-Toll
PORT TOWNSEND, May 25.-The steamer
Olympian arrived at 4 this evening, six-nine
hours from Seattle, having on board C. S.
Barton, Allyn, with one H. A. Williams
in charge, convicted of an attempt to rob and
murder, and sentenced to three years in jail.
The Olympian will take him to the United States
penitentiary on McNeil's island in this territory.
The United States ship Pinta is at Seattle,
looking out for the interests of the miners who
have taken considerable interest in the return of
the Pinta since a letter from an officer on the
Pinta states that there is no trouble among the
Indians, as reported, and none is expected.
The Pinta is a fine ship, and has a considerable
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The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY MAY 26, 1897

HISTORICAL CONTRASTS

The survivors of Pickett's division will shortly meet the representatives of the Army of the Potomac on the field of Gettysburg to fix the site of the various monuments to the dead of both sides in that great battle. These Union and Confederate soldiers met by common agreement and understanding to talk over Gettysburg and mark the spots of notable incidents in that great fight, as it gathered, rose and ebbed in a fluctuating tide of fierce and deadly strife. These men will meet and talk so harmoniously, behave so courteously and so amicably, that our history would be puzzled to settle who belonged to the victors and who to the vanquished.

This is right and as it should be, and it illustrates the superior practicality of our American people. We do not find a century or even a civil war, as England has done in her history and as some of her subjects continue to do. To illustrate: The battle of Boyne Water, which is distant from our day nearly 200 years, is a more distant memory to-day between Irish Catholics and Orangemen than the battle of Gettysburg, which is not yet twenty-four years past, is to Federal and Confederate. Why is this? It is because our civil war was purely political and not a religious quarrel. The battle of the Boyne was a small affair compared with Gettysburg, but it was a fight not only of race but of religion. It was not only Catholic against Protestant, but Protestant against Catholic, and these religious quarrels are the most enduring of all the contests of history. Men soon bury the political hatchet, unless it is in the hands of a fanatic, but sectarian hate, and then it seems as if it could not be buried so deep to-day as to be safe against exhumation to-morrow.

The great fight between Charles the First and Cromwell, so far as Cromwell had any interest in it, was a deep religious difference, and Cromwell, indeed, was not so much a statesman as a religious fanatic, but when it became evident by the action and policy of Charles that his religion was in danger of persecution, he flung himself into the fight with the sword and the blood of his subjects. In this he differed from Cromwell, who had a philosophical understanding of, and devotion to, parliamentary rights outraged by royalty, but Cromwell, the most powerful practical genius of them all, was induced into the fight by the time brought about by religious fanaticism. The devotion to the Stuart, which from 1645 until the battle of Culloden in 1746 grew chiefly out of the religious difference involved in this great quarrel, and it is acknowledged by the most accurate historians of the American Revolution that the devotion to the Stuart, which was the basis of the rebellion in New England, it would be easy to quote the religious wars of France, the "Thirty Years' War" of Germany, the religious hostility of the Netherlands to Spain and Louis the Fourteenth of France, as illustrative of the longevity and vigor of religious hates that date back to religious wars. But the recent O'Brien riots of Canada are the latest significant proof that no battle is so unproductive of good as one that involves not only a race but a religious hate.

Let us be grateful that no religious quarrel was mixed with our great political fight. No Union soldier at the North makes a gala day of Gettysburg or Vicksburg, and no Confederate veteran at the South makes a holiday of the anniversary of Gettysburg or Vicksburg. Why? Because they have too much common sense, they have something else to do, and above all, there is no sting of religious hate in their memory of the war. Politicians are easily reconciled, but priests and doctors fight forever.

THE WISE BEHIND THE THOUGHT.
In speech recently made by the ghost of the lost cause at a banquet at Meridian, Miss, after presenting the absurd statement that Northern historians never conceded the victories of the South, the said ghost squeaked some time about nothing in particular. The ghost of the Union is now, and if the Union is ever to be broken let the other side break it. This is the only bit of sound advice that Davis has given the South since Appomattox. With this exception all the public utterances of Davis, spoken or written, have been full of rhetorical "gild" and "conceit" and "Southern rights" that have been battled for heroically in vain, and never entirely devoid of the insinuation that if the South only bided its time and kept its powder dry there would yet be a resurrection from the lost cause. No Southern man with any sense for brains or any hopes for the future has ever swallowed this froth of Davis to sputter it forth again, except the late Bob Toombs, man of genius, and the able but unwise Benjamin Harrison. For Johnston, Gordon, Joe Brown, James K. Polk, Colquhoun, Georgia's dead statesman, Stephens and Ben Hill, never conceded to chew this sort of windy and watery rhetoric that has formed the staple of the dirty cotton spit of the Federal flag by Jeff Davis. Davis has been treated with consideration and courtesy, but his monodies over the corpse of the Confederacy have not been so serious but to be heart by the present leaders of the Southern people.

But now a stream of sense seems to have possessed the soul of Davis, and for the first time in many years he says, "Never again try to break the Union. Let the other side break it if it is ever to be broken." Most excellent advice, but the idea comes into the mind of Davis. The long ago on the part of the South. The real leaders of the South had not been a war with the North two years before they saw that Stephens was right when he warned them that the South was a free people to stay in the Union and that they were to be crushed by war, whether they craved anything to stay in the Union or whether they craved anything to leave it.

It is something almost ludicrous in the eyes of the present generation of the Union and the Confederacy, and justifying the rebellion of the South against the Union. The wrongs done to the South were not the wrongs that they did not forget its lesson, which was that they had been steadily led to the hot end of the pole, and that they were to be crushed by war, whether they craved anything to stay in the Union or whether they craved anything to leave it. The long ago on the part of the South. The real leaders of the South had not been a war with the North two years before they saw that Stephens was right when he warned them that the South was a free people to stay in the Union and that they were to be crushed by war, whether they craved anything to stay in the Union or whether they craved anything to leave it.

It is said by the Boise Statesman that the reduction of passenger rates in Idaho from 8 cents to 5 cents a mile has been the result of the Oregon Short Line. The Statesman says that the reduction of rates was made by the Oregon Short Line, and that the Statesman says that the reduction of rates was made by the Oregon Short Line, and that the Statesman says that the reduction of rates was made by the Oregon Short Line.

It has been already stated that the Gettysburg Battlefield Association has decided to permit the Confederate monument to be erected on the field bearing laudatory inscriptions to the Confederate cause, but no objection is made to monuments not to bear such inscriptions. Gen. Lee, who commanded the Third Corps of the

Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg and was terribly wounded upon that field, has written the following letter on the subject, which rings nobly and clearly with the right principle:

"I am certainly in favor of giving the Southern survivors an opportunity of erecting a monument on the field where they have fallen, and in fact I rather favor it, as the sacred ground would then become doubly sacred by the monuments and the bones of those who now form part of a common country. As to any legend emanating from them and which contains the words 'Who for their country fought, to that I object. They did not fight for their country, but against it. And they did fight for it where were we then?'"

THE FARCE CALLED REFORM.

When the present national administration came into nearly all places in the civil service were held by republicans. Five-sixths of them are now held by democrats, and by the close of Mr. Cleveland's term the public service will be as completely in democratic hands as the republicans. This is called "reform." It is possible—some think it probable—that these republicans will carry the next presidential election. In that case the process of turning out democrats will begin, and before the four years have expired the places will be once more in republican hands. And this again—but by "the other fellows"—will be called "reform."

This indeed is a farcical business. If "reform" means anything at all it means that the public service should be divorced from political party, and the indispensable condition of this is something like a fair division or equalization of places in the public service between the adherents of the various parties. When President Cleveland came in, he found no democrats in office. His successors will find no republicans in office. What then is reform? Certainly not this method, which leaves all the public offices to be controlled for as prizes of politics.

It was inevitable that the democrats, when they came in, finding all the places occupied by republicans, should insist on putting in democrats. Likewise, should the republicans again come in at the expiration of the present term of the presidency, finding all the places occupied by democrats, they will expect to put the democrats out in their turn. This may not be done at one stroke, or by a "clean sweep," as the phrase goes, but it will be done at least as rapidly as the democrats have been doing it during this term.

Members of the cabinet now meet the complaints of politicians of their party with the statement that almost all the officials have been changed since the present administration came in, and that in fact there is little more to give. The postmaster-general, for example, tells his brethren that even though the places in the postal service are now held by democrats, and that the few remaining places held by republicans are not worth having. Republicans, of course, if power were in their hands, would turn democrats out at such a rate that there would be no republicans left. It is now civil service reform when democrats have done the like? If so, it is scarcely worth while to clamor for it or weary to get more of it.

SHADES OF "COMMON SENSE"
The brother of the true-blue democratic organ now says he is not "incensed" by the O'Brien riots. The O'Brien riots, says the O'Brien, are the result of a mad dog, but his "idea of common sense" is offended by it. And he proceeds to say: "Was it a fool's reason to seek to protect billions of property from the rage of the fanatic who was in power? Was it a fool's reason to fight for the protection of imperishable principles of home rule? Questions like these, it may be submitted, do not show that it was not a fool's war, but just the contrary. The 'billions of property'—slavery, for example, which by the O'Brien would be the case, the South threw away, with mad folly, the constitutional protection of slavery. For the O'Brien South did not fight, because it had no home rule, and it was a fool's war, and to recall the fact that it failed of its purpose. Fortunately there are few, except the O'Brien, who maintain that there was any gleam of 'common sense' in that revolt."

IT MIGHT SEEM, OR IT MIGHTN'T.
Blaine is going to England, he will be the guest of Gladstone, he will be feted and lionized by the liberal and home rule party, and the enthusiasm in his behalf of our American voters of Irish birth and ancestry is believed to be prodigiously stimulated and increased. He may speak in England for home rule in Ireland, and in that case both hemispheres will hear him. This programme is let out by some of his presidential "boomers" in our Eastern States and very probably, if carried out, it may help Blaine to the nomination next year. Whether it would help him to an election may be questioned. Very probably it would increase his vote largely among our people of Irish birth and extraction, and also to some extent among those who sympathize with the cause of home rule in Ireland. But it might cost a corresponding loss of votes from those Americans who sympathize with English Toryism, and from the very large number of persons of English and Scotch birth and ancestry who oppose Ireland's claims to local self-government. A significant thing in this connection is the fact that the emigration from England to the United States during the last eight or ten years has been much larger than that from Ireland. The history of our politics is that it has not been a paying business to hunt popularity.

RATHER LATE
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"Extra Billy" Smith, governor of Virginia 1846-1849, and again during the last years of the rebellion, and member of congress 1852-1860, died May 18, at Warrenton, Va., aged 80 years. He was also a brigadier in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1864, and was badly wounded at Sharpsburg. He was a noted politician of the old Southern regime, and bore a leading part in forcing Virginia into the rebellion. He was called "Extra Billy" from the extra allowances he succeeded in getting upon mail contracts in which he was interested during Jackson's administration.

The New York World of May 14, in a review of Pacific railway methods of Washington, makes copious extracts from the Huntington Colton letters, and among these extracts is the following, bearing date Dec. 17, 1877:

John Gould went to Washington about two weeks ago and saw Mitchell, Sr., from Oregon, since which time money has been used freely in Washington. Gould has large amounts of cash, and he uses it without stint to carry his points.

Work has begun on the Idaho Central railroad, from Nampa, a station on the Oregon road line, to Boise City. Edward Borgome has been employed by the Idaho Central, and it is said the cars will reach Boise City by July 1.

The new superintendent of the Union Pacific system started from Omaha May 20 to make a tour of inspection over the line. It is supposed he will come to Portland.

By declining to be a candidate for the vacant position on the supreme bench Attorney-General Garfield, the president of a serious embarrassment.

R. H. BOWMAN & CO., Leading Printers, Lowest Prices, 24 Washington St.

NEW TO-DAY.

NO LOTTERY—BELLWELL IN THE CITY. A new and complete system of carrying it through.

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REPAIRED—YOUR SYSTEM BY USING JORDON'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

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THE ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will give a Grand Excursion on Saturday, June 1, the new and elegant Steamer "Alaskan" having been chartered for the occasion. Full particulars will appear later. By order of the O. F. L. A.

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A THOROUGH ARTIST, Madame Shafro, Modiste with D. Porter & Co. We are now in a position to create in design, style and finish equal to New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Suits and Wraps from our material or to order. Cutting, fitting and draping a specialty. Charges moderate. 147 Third Street.

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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1897.

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SCALE OF PRICES: Dress Circle and Parquet.....\$1.00 Two First Rows, Gallery......50 Reserved Seats at Front......25 Reserved Seats at Back......10

POSITIVELY NO LATE LATE. First come first choice.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY PEOPLE. It is reported, now think that the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate law, which expires on July 1, will not be made permanent or extended. A Union Pacific official at Omaha is quoted as saying that if the suspension is not renewed a tariff will go into effect in which

through rates will necessarily be as high as the highest rates to intermediate points, instead of being made to compete with water rates, and that the intermediate rates cannot be any lower than they have been. "That means," he added, "that business to be carried by the Pacific coast must be carried by the Canadian Pacific or by the isthmus route."

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FOR RENT—A FINE HOUSE WITH 100 Main St., Portland.

Seeling's
CORNER FIRST & TAYLOR STS.
ANNOUNCE ARRIVAL OF
S'K' 'ro'ce'ec
Laces
In White and Pink, showing the
Latest Patterns at Lowest
Prices.
We beg to announce that we will
meet any "cut" in prices of any
kind of goods and GO ONE BETTER

NEW TO-DAY.

McALLEN & McDONNELL'S

BARGAINS—BARGAINS

For Bargains in Table Linens go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Dress Goods go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Black Silks go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Lace Curtains go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Calico Silks go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Lace Flouncings go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

For Bargains in Paravols go to McALLEN & McDONNELL

Country orders receive prompt and careful attention. Goods sent C. O. D.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

RAILROAD

Portland & Astoria, Com.

OF OREGON.

OFFICE:
Room 12, Portland Savings Bank
Cor. Second and Washington

OFFICERS:

ALEX. H. NOYES	President
H. L. FITZCOCK	Vice President
DESS J. LOREN	Cashier

(U. S. Lic. No. 201)

Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney
of individuals or corporations.
Solicitors of loans on makes advances of
money or other security.
Holds power of attorney in trust and for
litigation or settlement of real estate
claims. Also holds power of attorney in
conveyance as to expenditures for collecting
pays takes, city assessments and insurance
premiums.
Deeds, insurance policies and other instru-
ments recorded and filed.
Collects rents of real estate, interest,
bills, accounts or claims.
Receives for and safely keeps money in
trust.
Acts as probate and transfer agents for
deceased persons and their estates.
All trust funds are kept in separate ac-
counts and under the management of a
separately administered.
Further information and terms may be
obtained by applying in person or by letter.

Board of Directors,

Alex. H. Noyes	H. L. Fitzcock	J. G. Scott
W. W. Spindling	A. M. Spittell	L. G. G. G.
D. C. Collins	A. S. Nicksoll	Wm. A.
J. B.	Charles H.	Charles H.

YAN R. DELMABUAT

Metropolitan Savings
Transacts a General Banking Business
Interest on Deposits as follows:
On 3 months certificates 5 per cent
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent
On 12 months certificates 5 per cent
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thoburn, President
Judge M. D. Shattuck, H. Tidmore,
John H. H. Williams, Ralph Kaufman,
George H.

Merchants National

OF PORTLAND, OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

President

Vice President

Cashier

Assistant Cashier

Trusts and all kinds of CREDIT available
on the United States.
SELLS STOCK EXCHANGE and TENDERS
FOR ACCOUNTS OF THE COMPANY.
MARKER COLLECTIONS on favorable terms

Commercial National

OF OREGON, LAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

President

Vice President

Cashier

Assistant Cashier

ROBIT EXCHANGE and TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE on San Francisco, Chicago,
St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal
cities.
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities at
lowest rates.
Collection Receives Prompt Attention

WANK DEKUM (W. E. Smith, H. C. ...)
President Vice Pres. ...

The Portland Savings

OF PORTLAND, OR.

PAY INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

2 MONTHS DEPOSITS: ...
3 MONTHS DEPOSITS: ...
6 MONTHS DEPOSITS: ...
12 MONTHS DEPOSITS: ...

S. W. Cor. Second and Washington

Portland National

Transacts a General Banking Business
ADVANCES MONEY on Real Estate, Stocks,
BILLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco, Chicago,
St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal
cities.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available
on all principal cities.
WILLIAM R. ...
Geo. H. ...

London and San Francisco

Capital and Reserve ...
Head Office, 28 Old Broad St., London
Branch, 100 California St., San Francisco
change drafts; make loans; discount
any commercial and financial draft.
Portland Branch, at First
and W. ...

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers

Transact a General Banking Business
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of
commerce.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available
on all principal cities.
RIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE on San Francisco, Chicago,
St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal
cities.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Ber-
lin and Hongkong.

Bank of British Columbia

Incorporated by Royal Charter
Paid-up Capital

Head Office, 55 Gough St., Vancouver
Branch, 100 California St., San Francisco
This bank transacts a General Banking
Business, and is authorized to receive
deposits, issue currency, and discount
commercial drafts subject to cash, also
current account, subject to cash, also
current account, subject to cash, also

THE PORTLAND COMMERCIAL

CAPITAL ...
MORTGAGE LOANS
MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit,
firm and city property in Oregon and
Washington.
J. CARROLL MCCAFFEE
Resident Manager
Office 223 Mark St., Portland,
Or.

Ainsworth National

OF PORTLAND—Cap. Third ...
L. L. ...
Head Office, 55 Gough St., Vancouver
Branch, 100 California St., San Francisco
This bank transacts a General Banking
Business, and is authorized to receive
deposits, issue currency, and discount
commercial drafts subject to cash, also
current account, subject to cash, also

The Dundee Mortgage

Investment Co., Ltd.
Capital Authorized ...
Capital Subscribed ...
Head Office, 15 Rutherford Avenue, Dundee
Branch, 100 California St., San Francisco
DONALD MACLEAY, Esq., & R. L. ...
Resident to London on Limited, Finance
and Washington Territory. No commis-
sionary may be received on the same.
HUGH ROGER.
Portland
6 Second Street

OREGON & WASHINGTON

Mortgage Savings

at First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits

Three months 4 per cent
Six months 5 per cent
Nine months 5 1/2 per cent
One Year 6 1/2 per cent

LOANED ON MORTGAGE
\$7,597,721 in 11 Years

OVERSEAS
is required, and every information and
attention will be given to the same.
WILLIAM ...
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS

First National Bank

OF PORTLAND,
Designated Depository for the
United States.
President

Vice President

Cashier

Assistant Cashier

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available
on all principal cities.
RIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE on San Francisco, Chicago,
St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal
cities.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Ber-
lin and Hongkong.

WILLIAM ...
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS

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